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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1167

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NATIONAL

PUBLISHING OFFICIALS ON STRUGGLE WITH WESTERN PROPAGANDA

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 2

[Article: "The Power of the Word" under the heading "The Science of Persuasion"]

[Text] What part does the book play today in forming the class-consciousness of youth--this was the subject of discussion at the regular session of the Coordinating Council of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee on the problems of the struggle with bourgeois ideology.

Author A. Sakhnin:

The thoroughly organized and extensively ramified investigational and propagandist apparatus of the West, which acts in a united body with intelligence and foreign policy organs, economic institutions and other components of a state machine financed by large-scale capital, has an obvious purpose: slandering socialism and the Soviet system. There are, for example, about 150 major anti-Soviet centers in the United States. To name one instance, there are at Columbia University seven anti-communist centers and special programs for training not only American "experts" on the USSR but also those from West Germany, England, France, Israel and other countries. During the past four years the students of this university have defended about 400 doctoral dissertations on anti-communist problems.

It is necessary to dispel false anti-Soviet propaganda with logic. But here it must not be forgotten that our ideological foe is clever and cunning, constantly perfecting his methods of ideological expansion. This [the enemy's cleverness] makes those articles or even books (which one still encounters) on how the author, while staying abroad, immediately brought the enemy to his knees sound ridiculous. The reader does not believe this. Now, in the struggle against hostile propaganda and literature the possibilities are truly immense. They are the novel, story, plays, poems and finally the most militant genre--the polemic essay.

V. Moldavan, editor-in-chief at the editorial offices for social and political literature of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade:

Some Western sociologists have predicted an end to the role of the book and even curtailment of book publishing. These predictions have not proven true; not only has the volume of book publishing not been reduced in recent years, but it is even

growing. In our country there is an immense demand for all literary genres: artistic and sociopolitical, scientific and technical. Soviet book publishing devotes special attention to the creation and publication of literature dedicated to unmasking foreign ideology and helping form class-consciousness in our youth.

Each year in the USSR 300-400 books are published that treat this subject. For about the last nine years, an international series with the general title "Critique of Bourgeois Ideology and Revisionism" has been published. It is international in that the fraternal socialist countries take part in its publishing and preparation. Up to now, 50 books in this series have been published. Our international series: "Imperialism" Events, Facts, Documents" is of great interest to young people. Twenty-two books in all have been published; in the coming year, forty more are planned. But there is less high-quality work than one would wish. A serious defect of some works of sociopolitical writing is their excessive, or better artificial, scholarliness. Of course it is difficult to write on serious matters simply and comprehensibly, or to explain complex phenomena and concepts using simple examples. But you see, it is just such books that are indispensable to youth, for such books achieve their purpose.

V. Zarubina, head of the State Republican Juvenile Library imeni 50th Anniversary of the All-Union Komsomol:

Reading gives young people not only new knowledge and images of the world in the broadest sense of the word but also, and very importantly, helps develop the correct political view on current events. But are we doing everything in order to use such a powerful weapon as the book to prepare the younger generation for life and to develop in them a firm communist conviction and a clear-cut position on the class question?

Let us begin with the fact that we know little of how young people's literary interests are structured. There has arisen an urgent necessity to bring out complex sociological studies on the role of the book and of reading in the formation of the Marxist-Leninist world view.

In working with young readers the librarian senses a severe lack of well-researched polemic books on the history of various political and philosophical movements that denounce the myths of bourgeois ideology and raise "difficult" questions intelligently and without stereotypes.

In order to intensify an aggressive counterpropaganda, youth ought to be presented with a series of books in which progressive writers of the West reveal the flaws of the bourgeois way of life. Young and teen-age readers, inexperienced in the political scheme of things, would thus form their conception of the Western life style not from the radiant pages of the magazines "America" and "England," the slick covers of phonograph record albums or the glossy interiors shown in Western films, but from serious studies of the capitalist world's actual operations.

V. Desyaterik, director of the "Young Guard" publishing house of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol:

The juvenile book, of intended to have an active influence in the formation of young people's political consciousness, ought to wage an offensive struggle against

bourgeois ideology. Looking at life realistically, we must consider the situation that a certain segment of our youth falls under the corrupting influence of a foreign ideology and moral system; we cannot refrain from commenting that particular young people shun work and that their sphere of intellectual interests is a narrow one. They manifest a consumption-oriented attitude to life that is incompatible with socialism, and they yield to the power of middle-class psychology.

These are truly frightening symptoms and it is inadmissible to close one's eyes to them. This is why we regard as one of the chief areas of the publishing house's efforts its continual militant work to create books to disarm convincingly our ideological foes' attempts to influence our young people.

Many Komsomol committess are now neglecting the book to an unjustifiable degree as an important instrument in the ideological persuasion of young people. Can we name many cases where this or that good book has been the subject of a Komsomol meeting?! Our wish is for joint sessions of the Komsomol committee, a bibliophile association and librarians to discuss such problems as, for example, the building of a personal library. Yes, we are concerned about our young families' obtaining apartments. But should we care if there are two or three thousand or even ten thousand books in each apartment? What should a personal library be like and how should it be built? These are questions that, it seems to me, cannot be avoided by the Komsomol committee. Improving the supply of juvenile books to Komsomol committee. Improving the supply of juvenile books to Komsomol shock construction brigades also relates to such questions.

A. Gavrikov, teacher at Moscow School No. 805:

The juvenile and young people's books are those that, as a rule, schoolchildren find on the shelves of school and rayon libraries. As for their including social and political facts, the school library often becomes the only source of these, aside from the press. But how poor the school library is in this regard! How far behind it is in making its holdings complete!

Experience has shown that children have a great interest in problems in international affairs, whereas they devote much less attention to a country's internal affairs (with the exception of culture and sports). Why? One reason is that far fewer books give a thorough and interesting account of the country's contemporary development.

We may draw one conclusion: the schoolchild ought to be given more materials on the life of his country and on the Soviet people's constructive labor.

One additional serious question. Schoolchildren themselves have suggested the publication of a series of brochures: "Facts About the Current Ideological Struggle for the Schoolchild" and "Information on Politics for the Schools." Here, the objective of these and similar publications must be conceived as that not only of narrating events but also of explaining them on a level accessible to students.

Participants in the session of the Coordinating Council recommended:

Carrying on sociological research on the role of the book in forming young people's Marxist-Leninist world view;

Increasing the number and improving the quality of well-researched polemic books published for young people and devoted to the history of political thought and to current problems in Marxist-Leninist theory and the development of socialism;

Improving the supply of books to the All-Union Komsomol shock construction brigades.

This is merely a brief enumeration of the questions and proposals brought up at the session. But there were many more. They included the quality of the editing of children's books, the need for the close cooperation of all publishing houses issuing them and the importance of collaboration with authors...

9582
CSO: 1800/633

EDITORIAL BACKS CONTRACTS ON PRIVATE RAISING OF KOLKHOZ ANIMALS

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Co-ops Are Essential and Profitable!"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress mapped out substantial tasks for the further development of our country's national economy. Among the most basic aspects of the Soviet Union's economic and social development is the matter of developing the agro-industrial complex, the fundamental task of which is to provide our country with a reliable supply of food and agricultural raw materials.

To implement the food program successfully it is essential to ensure integrated planning of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex, proportional and balanced development, substantial strengthening of the material-technical base, enhanced economic relations among all sectors in order to boost agricultural production output, and the organization of precise interaction among the sectors in order to improve the delivery of products to the consumer.

In agriculture we must strive for dynamic development and enhanced effectiveness of all sectors, increased production output, and improved quality. In the new five-year plan, moreover, we must continue the course of comprehensive intensification of agricultural production. We must raise the level of agricultural specialization and concentration. We must bend every effort and utilize all our skills to enhance the role and responsibility of party, soviet, and economic organs in the farming rayons with regard to building up the Soviet Union's foodstocks and meeting the population's food product requirements.

From the abundant experience we have gained in recent years we know that rational methods of managing sectors which make up our country's agroindustrial complex greatly promote increased effectiveness of agricultural production and the achievement of excellent end results. This was the basis for the decision to draw up a unified food program. A consideration of all the ups and downs of the food program prompted the drafting of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Measures To Increase the Output of Agricultural Products on Citizens' Personal Auxiliary Farms." This decree directed the appropriate organs to draw up and confirm standard agreements for the raising and sale of livestock and poultry and the sale of surplus milk from citizens' personal auxiliary farms. Under such agreements, social farms and other farm enterprises are obliged to help kolkhozniks, workers, employees, and other citizens by providing young livestock and poultry as well as feed, allocating hayfields and pastures, and other help, also stipulating the regulations governing product sales and conditions of compensation.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev aptly put it, "The working people's own orchards, gardens, livestock, and poultry constitute a part of our common wealth." Consequently, our common wealth must be formed on the basis of a combination of social and personal farms. This will undoubtedly promote abundant production and help implement the country's food program.

An outstanding method of boosting agricultural output on the basis of combined social and personal farming has been worked out in Abasha Rayon, promoting abundant production output and enhancing the profitability of social farming. Moreover, the working people's involvement there has doubled, because with this method the working people's pay is greatly increased. The farmers of Abasha have been diligently developing and refining the new co-op method for several years, and the results have been excellent. And recently the Abasha Raykom Buro discussed the matter of additional measures with regard to co-op meat and milk production and passed an appropriate decree. Prior to that they had drawn up and printed adequate numbers of agreement blanks.

The decree states that co-op arrangements between the population and the social farms to boost the production and sale of livestock products were first set up in the rayon in 1979 by way of experiment. Some 8,000 agreements were drawn up, and appropriate conditions were created to boost meat production. The results exceeded all expectations--the personal auxiliary farms sold 380 tons more meat to the state than in the previous year. The co-op sphere was extended even more last year, and now the method is used in milk production as well. In order to consolidate their success, they took care to create a feed base from the outset. For the purpose, 2,100 households in the rayon were given 998 hectares of comparatively low-yield land to cultivate. Prior to drawing up the agreements, massive party-organizational and party-political work was undertaken in the rayon. All these efforts yielded excellent results. Last year, the personal auxiliary farms sold 992 tons of milk to the state--7 times more than the previous year. Having become convinced that the co-op arrangement is beneficial to both sides, the rayon's working people decided to become more actively involved. Many families are raising 10 to 40 hogs and will sell the meat to the state. The rayon's party, soviet and economic organs are providing priority help to those households which are tending 10 to 40 hogs. These families are getting help in setting up simple feedlots, receiving feed, and so on.

So this is the grand Abasha initiative and experience that is spreading to other rayons. Undoubtedly this essential and profitable business will spread all over Georgia, and will be beneficial in every way. In his report at the 60th anniversary of the triumph of Soviet rule in Georgia and the creation of the Georgian Communist Party, CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and GCP CC First Secretary Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze said:

"An excellent auxiliary means of boosting the production of meat and other farm products is the form of economic relations in which social farming is combined with household farming. This form is being utilized effectively in Abasha, Makharadze, Samtredia, Gardabani, and Terzhola rayons."

This new co-op form is being used effectively in the republic's Gruzptitseprom Association. Many people have joined enthusiastically also on a number of social farms in Tskhakaia, Khobi, Zugdidi, Khashuri, and Dusheti rayons. This kind of co-op arrangement between social farm and the population is a relatively new thing, of course, but this does not mean that party, soviet and economic organs in a

number of rayons are mistrustful of this useful and really crucial matter. Diligence and care are required of social farm officials, party organizations, communists and everyone else who cherishes the republic's good name and honor.

Local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs must astutely weigh their capabilities and, on a completely voluntary basis, broadly disseminate advanced experience and initiative. Their duty is to do everything they can to activate this big reserve for implementing the food program. Such is the task of today!

6854
CSO: 1813/091

ABKHAZIAN VILLAGERS COMPLAIN OF CULTURAL, ECONOMIC NEGLECT

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 14 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by I. Gobechia under rubric "A Trip at the Reader's Request": "The Troubles of Azhara. Why Are People Leaving the Mountain Village?"]

[Text] The editors received a letter from Gulripshi Rayon. It was written by Vakhtang Kordzaia, formerly the director of the Azhara Secondary School but now retired, and Arsen Vibliani of Sakeni.

Here is what they have to say:

"All of us are encouraged and happy that in recent times Georgia's leadership organs have paid special attention to the matter of developing and improving economic, cultural, and consumer service conditions for our mountain villages and inhabitants. In many regions of the republic this has resulted in many beneficial changes which, of course, will continue to become more substantial and appreciable in the future.

"At the same time, unfortunately, our village seems to be neglected. This is why the locals are leaving the village and going elsewhere to live. We regret to say, in particular, that in our village consumer and medical services are almost on a primitive level, and frequently we don't even have electric lighting. Communications workers are not doing their job. Construction of a village club was begun some time ago, but it has never been completed. Radio and television broadcasts are erratic. In short, we need help."

When we arrived in Azhara, we talked first with sel'soviet ispolkom chairman Melkisedek Gulbani and Azhara Livestock Sovkhoz Director Zhorzh Chopliani.

Here's what they had to say:

"The livestock sovkhoz was created some time ago on the basis of three economically weak kolkhozes.

"As time went on, the farm was supposed to experience an upsurge and its key sector, livestock raising, was supposed to be developed. Despite favorable natural conditions, however, no noticeable progress has been made, and Azhara remains one of the most backward farms in the rayon. Last year we produced 803 quintals of milk

instead of 1180, nor did we fulfill the livestock herd plan. Instead of 500 head of cattle we only have 348. All this despite the fact that the Azhara area is rich in natural feed resources...."

There are plenty of other problems in Azhara too, and unless they are resolved soon things will not get any better.

First of all, the main highway connecting Tsebelda, Azhara and Klichi has been allowed to deteriorate. The village roads are no good either.

A couple of years ago the necessary funds were allocated, and Gulripshi Rayon's Highway Department began to build a new main road between Omarishara and Sakeni. Unfortunately, however, its completion is nowhere in sight. And what has been completed is not much good. Because the Sakeni people's road is no good, buses are not allowed to go there. People have to walk 5 to 8 km to catch the Gentsvishi-Sukhumi bus. And when they get there, the bus is likely as not to be packed with people and if the driver allows them to board they have to stand all the way to Sukhumi. This 100-km trip, especially in the winter, is not very enjoyable.

The problem of supplying the population with electricity also has yet to be solved. The old power transmission lines are in deplorable shape. Power is supplied by a small village power station that was built long ago. Some communities don't even have electricity, and the power line which once connected Azhara with Sakeni is no longer in service. The power plant itself is not in good working order, so that outages are frequent.

The Azharians are completely justified in their complaints about the local communications organs. By decree of the Abkhazian ASSR Council of Ministers they were supposed to build a telephone exchange in Azhara accommodating 50 customers. They were also supposed to build a television relay station. Then the telephone line was supposed to be extended to Sakeni and a communications office opened. These matters remain uncompleted to this day. Unfortunately, telephone communications between Azhara and the Gulripshi Rayon center are also in sad shape. The old telephone line breaks down frequently. The Azharians don't even have a local radio relay, and the people of Sakeni lack any cultural services. They haven't seen a movie there for more than five years!

Medical, trade, and consumer services are also in poor shape. The village hospital was dilapidated. The way they "rectified" this situation was to transfer the hospital unit to the building that had been built for a kindergarten, so the children don't have one. The hospital is supposed to have 4-5 physician staff slots, but in actuality only one physician works there. Mid-level medical personnel are also lacking.

The Azhara Secondary School moved into its new building more than three years ago. The school has a boarding facility accommodating 60 pupils for children from Sakeni, Omarishara, Gvandri, Gentsvishi, Khutia, Brambi, Napari, Chkhalti, Ptishi, and Adzgari, 20 km away. There are 25 pupils in the boarding facility, but food services for them have yet to be properly arranged.

Claiming that it would be unprofitable, the rayon's consumer society has not even opened a snack bar there, let alone a cafeteria. The school is unheated in the

winter. The heating system was supposed to be run on electricity, but as we have seen it cannot be relied upon. In addition, the radiators and pipes burst. The school board will have to find some other means of heating.

Azhara's schools also lack teachers. To be sure, they have some fine, experienced teachers in Elene Kordzaia, Tebeko Gurchiani, Nadezhda Dzhaparidze, Tsabu Gurchiani, Vardo Narsavidze, and others, but younger teachers, unfortunately, are very few.

Azhara's secondary school, which will celebrate its 50-year jubilee next year, to this day lacks mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry and physical culture teachers. Gentsvishi's and Chkhalti's eight-year schools also lack mathematics and physics teachers. There are not enough elementary school teachers either.

Azhara's teachers are dissatisfied because they are not getting the pay rates that are stipulated for mountain village teachers. It was for this reason that Gentsvishi elementary school teacher Samson Chopliani left and went to work in Ushguli, Mestia Rayon.

Thanks to its natural climate and its curative mineral waters, Azhara has excellent prospects. More and more Soviet and foreign tourists are coming there every year. The present tourist bases ought to be expanded and new health care centers built.

The appropriate republic and local organs ought to pay more attention to the justified needs of the people of Azhara. The sooner these problems and shortcomings are rectified the sooner this Abkhazian mountain region can revive and flourish.

6854
CSO: 1813/098

STATE OF GEORGIAN-LANGUAGE SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS DEPLORED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by SKOLA DA TSKHOVREBA Editor in Chief Archil Goge'ia under rubric "O Mother Language": "A Remarkable Pedagogue"]

[Text] Of many meetings our journal's editorial board has had with readers, two remain especially clear in my memory. And I am certain that many who attended such soirees in Telavi and Dusheti feel the same way. We had frank, businesslike discussions, polemics and exchanges of ideas. Perhaps some were dissatisfied about things they didn't like or agree with, but you can be sure that no one remained indifferent. It could not have been otherwise. SKOLA DA TSKHOVREBA's supplement "Georgian Language and Literature in the School" gave a kind of accounting to teachers and the public at large. To love and revere one's native language is the most natural of feelings. But those soirees also showed us that we must also take care to further develop our language, to observe its norms, to refine the teaching of pure Georgian. The speech of those who attended the meetings, the teachers of Telavi and Dusheti, struck me as an example of cultivated, refined, and fluent Georgian. These are the kind of teachers we can entrust with the difficult, patriotic task of flawless instruction in Georgian language and literature. On the way back to Tbilisi I thought to myself: our Georgian, our beloved language, will never lose its luster or grow rusty as long as Georgian children, our pride and joy, have such sweetly speaking, fluent, and wise teachers.

Nevertheless, our teachers--and this was made abundantly clear at the meetings--still have their work cut out for them in regard to teaching the native language.

Those meetings sent me back again to the bookshelf where I keep the works of well-known pedagogues. To better understand and master our purest and most precious heirlooms, we must be critical of our own memory and turn as often as possible to the legacy of our forefathers. This legacy has been sifted and refined through the years and can be read with lasting interest today....

Yes, our mother language is truly a great and wondrous treasure. Iakob Gogebashvili's words will never die: "Our mother language is a precious treasure, a never-ending book which preserves the entire wealth of the people's mind, fancy, and heart, everything we have thought, felt, and done; learning it links the child to his nation's soul and heart, our long historical life, and fills him with spiritual strength and courage." Our wise pedagogue and patriot derived this conclusion from his lifelong experience, from his years of truly titanic work on his immortal

language primers, from his entire being and perception. It is a kind of summation of this great man's life and work.

Very few people have so profoundly and eloquently defined the role and place of the mother language in the life of a nation, in the instruction and rearing of the younger generation, as did Konstantin Ushinskiy, the father of Russian pedagogics. It was he who called the mother language "a remarkable pedagogue." Ushinskiy's works are cited specially by I. Gogebashvili in his article "The Foundation of Nationhood": "In its scintillating depths the mother language reflects not only the nature of one's native land but the whole history of the nation's spiritual life. Generations may vanish one after another, but the fruits of their works remain in the language as a legacy to posterity."

Indeed, language is the foundation stone of a nation's immortality, its belles-lettres, its science, art, or any other sector which develops in its society's national institutions. Language is the strongest and shortest bridge linking man in love and affection to other nations, other languages, and the external world in general. That man is to be truly pitied who has not mastered his native language; as Ushinskiy wisely admonishes us: "...If the language in which a child first begins to speak is contrary to his inherent national character. then that language will never have as strong an influence on his spiritual development as his native language would."

It would be impossible to convey better any people's cherished thought and aspiration. Everything good that a nation possesses is nurtured, thrives, and flourishes on the native language.

But it would be a great mistake for anyone to confine himself solely to a knowledge of his own native language. This would be equally harmful to his intellectual-cultural development, his exposure to the legacy of world civilization, and in terms of his contacts with other nations and peoples. Everyone knows, for example, how vital a mastery of the Russian language is for Georgians, who can through Russian come in contact with essentially the entire outside world. This was perfectly understood by our great ancestors Ilia Chavchavadze, Iakob Gogebashvili, Akaki Tsereteli, and others, who constantly urged and encouraged Georgians to master the Russian language.

The prime and foremost function of language, as our classical pedagogues tell us, is to establish continuity between different generations of a nation. This spiritual contact begins in infancy. As Ushinskiy said, "for a child's spiritual development it is by no means immaterial which language he speaks in childhood. If we acknowledge that the child's spirit and development are influenced by the world around him, the people around him, even the pictures on the walls of his room, even the toys with which he plays--then we can hardly deny the influence exerted by such a character-developing phenomenon as the language of his people, that first tool for interpreting nature, life, and human relationships, that delicate atmosphere which envelops his spirit, an atmosphere through which his spirit sees, understands, and feels everything."

We have quoted just a few of Gogebashvili's and Ushinskiy's thoughts elucidating the great importance of our mother language in our everyday life and consciousness. But these great men did much more than serve as mere apologists for the mother

tongue. Through their titanic efforts they affirmed to posterity how this inborn love for their native language must be reflected in actual practice. They left us a rich legacy that many generations have turned to and will continue to turn to.

Yet we do not always keep in mind the vital importance of what they taught, we do not always do everything for our native language, for its teaching and learning, that our times call upon us to do. How about our school textbooks, which have long been in need of revision, improvement, refinement and enrichment? How about our school chrestomathies and other auxiliary literature, which are seriously in need of revision and reanalysis? How about our translated textbooks, which are filled with linguistic mistakes? Why is it that we encounter, all too often, wretched Georgian in our textbooks? And why couldn't we at least simplify our school grammar courses to make them more understandable and easily grasped by the children, so as to serve them as a practical means of learning to express themselves better in writing? It would be wrong to claim that nothing is being done along these lines, but it is by no means enough.

Everyone is aware of what was said at our party's 26th congress concerning the necessity of improving our information media and print publications: today's Soviet citizen can no longer put up with untalented, meaningless radio and television broadcasts and printed articles. Material of that sort is doomed. The same is true of our excessively complicated, heavy and outmoded school textbooks, which are no longer up to today's standards and are seriously in need of linguistic revision. Such textbooks discourage our pupils from reading and learning, and our teachers do not enjoy them any better.

Dogmatism probably hurts textbook preparation the worst, because the spirit of today, today's requirements, are instilled in our youngsters primarily through schoolbooks. Everyone pays lip service to this idea, but when it comes to action, all too often, the opposite takes place. Unfortunately, textbook writers generally take the subjective approach to the problem and attempt in every way to propound their own unreasonable and misguided concepts. Theirs is an arrogance based on the need to protect their station, and it defeats the purpose. To show that these are not mere empty words, let me cite an example. The minister of education met with scholars and specialists to discuss the matter of improving a particular textbook. Instead of businesslike discussion, there was empty argumentation in which the participants individually tried to foist their own ideas on the others. Their efforts did not serve to promote improvement of the textbook but only to defend the scientific prestige of the various speakers. Pluralism in the discussion of a particular issue, of course, is a good thing, as long as it fosters the formulation of sound collective agreement. If, however, the disputants maintain their positions to the bitter end and can't come to an agreement, such a situation cannot do the matter any good, including such an issue as textbook improvement. We must always remember what a textbook means to the rising generation and the nation in general.

This essential state and national issue must be a concern which is close to the heart of every member of society, without exception, because improving the school instruction of the native language and literature is a practical reflection of concern for our mother language. Clearly, the job of revising and improving school textbooks must be entrusted only to talented, profoundly competent, wholly dedicated specialists who understand the mentality of today's children. The language of our school textbooks must set an example of high standards. Our textbooks must impart

more than knowledge to our children--they must help them master the mother tongue and cherish it. It is the school, and again the school, which is the bulwark of our native tongue.

I will never forget those meetings in Telavi and Dusheti, where we discussed urgent matters of native language instruction and purity. The discussions were frank and sometimes heated, but full of affection. This article reflects that fact.

6854
CSO: 1813/096

COMMENTS, QUESTIONS, COMPLAINTS ON GEORGIAN LANGUAGE USE

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Jun 81 p 4

[Unattributed article under rubric "O Mother Language!": "Let Us Not Abuse Georgian"]

> As readers know, a couple of months ago our newspaper launched the rubric "O Mother Language." In our foreword we asked readers to take part in this public endeavor. We have not been disappointed: we have received floods of letters, articles and brief remarks concerning various aspects of language. We have received letters from shepherds, professors, pensioners and teachers....Naturally, all this participation is significant and encouraging.
>
> For understandable reasons, we are not able to publish all this material; we therefore apologize to our correspondents and will try to answer questions and comment on your ideas by way of editorial commentary.

A substantial portion of the letters deal with terminology. D. Garsiashvili and F Epremidze write to ask why no one uses the words elsmeni for telephone, ronoda for railcar, and gamziri for prospekt. As you know, these words were introduced in the 1920's, but they never took hold. For this reason, the Orthographic Dictionary of the Georgian Language gives teleponi, vagoni, and prospekti as the preferred terms. We have also been asked why aglumi cannot be used for parade. But it can! D. Garsiashvili also disapproves of prta for fender and para for headlight. Both these terms are given in the Dictionary of Technical Terminology, and they probably will not be replaced, especially since no better words seem to have been found. Two terms are commented on by the Georgian Health Ministry's Chief Hygienist Professor V. Katsitadze: 1) nakhmari tskali for wastewater. Some people, he says, use chamdinare tskali (as in the Dictionary of Technical Terminology), while others use gamokenebuli tskali or gasastumrebeli tskali. He himself favors nakhmari tskali. As a specialist, we believe he should be listened to. 2) Professor Katsitadze believes the form sanitaruli should be used for sanitary in place of sanitariuli.

Considering that there are two words, sanitari (hospital attendant) and sanitaria (sanitation), it's probably better to derive sanitaruli from the former and sanitariuli from the latter.

Engineer E. Taganashvili of the Unwoven Fabrics Plant writes in to say that kvemoidzharadre ought to be used instead of submoidzharadre for subcontractor. It seems perfectly appropriate to us, if economists do not distinguish the meanings, but kvemoidzhare would be better.

Readers have also revived the question of whether to use papa and bebo or babua and bebia for grandfather and grandmother (R. Salukvadze). Well, of course we will never convert Kartli and Kakheti to babua, nor Imereti to papa. Let both be used, but in official documents preference should be given papa and bebia.

Professor B. Tsotsonava and Sh. Kurtanidze of Khashuri are disturbed by the widespread use of the patronymic in Georgian. A great deal has been said and written about this matter, and a few years ago the Writers Union devoted a special meeting to it. Most of them condemned the use of the patronymic, while a minority deemed it acceptable only in translations of Russian literature when necessary to preserve the flavor of the original. The question, therefore, has been settled. Now it's up to the rest of us.

D. Dzhanashia of Gegechkori, G. Piriashvili and Distinguished Teacher D. Bakradze of Tbilisi, engineer Dzh. Bezhashvili of Signakhi, G. Datunishvili of Borzhomi, and M. Latsabidze of Ordzhonikidze complain that Georgian has been banished from the post and telegraph offices, that the matter of a Georgian typeface for telegrams has not been settled yet, that Georgian typewriters are not being produced, and that in offices and plants as well as stores there are all too many signs containing grammatical errors, and that such grammatical errors and slang words are all too abundant in people's speech.

These are indeed grave matters. Should the gorispolkom, perhaps, set up a subsection which would have to approve any sign before it was put up? As for people's speech, what can be done? The only thing we can do is to call those who use slang and bad grammar "uncultured persons," as the Gegechkori shepherd did.

Professor G. Ratishvili and V. Dzhaparidze are quite correct in commenting that the word ukan is used all too frequently for ago instead of the correct tsinat. We believe comment is unnecessary here.

V. Kapanadze and many other readers have harsh and justified criticism of the language used in newspapers, magazines, and on radio and television. We agree. But it's one thing to point out what is wrong and quite another thing to do what is right. What is needed, above all, is trained cadres.

A paradox has developed. On the one hand, the Georgian literary language and grammar have never been so thoroughly refined and studied as now. In addition to purely scholarly works we have plenty of available publications such as "Questions of Georgian Cultivated Speech," pamphlets, orthographic dictionaries, specialized glossaries, dictionaries of foreign words and synonyms, explanatory dictionaries and translators' dictionaries.

On the other hand, there is a veritable army of writers and translators involved in journalism and radio and television (it could not be otherwise) who don't seem to give a hoot for such material. Perhaps we cannot argue with men of letters concerning their literary manners (it depends on talent, after all), but in terms of

linguistics we have the right to complain: they ought to write correctly! They can learn how, and they must!

Anyone who takes pen in hand should take a look at these special publications. Unfortunately, all of this knowledge, gathered with painstaking care and affection, gathers dust on the shelf. Complacency has set in. You frequently hear people say, "what do the scientists know? They're just slaves to grammar. I don't agree with their rules," and so on. All of this would be laughable if the results were not so pathetic. If you submit something to any Russian publishing house, journal, or newspaper for publication you'd better cross every t and dot every i correctly, or else they'll send you away to learn to read and write. This is one reason their writing is so cultured. It is something we ought to emulate!

Finally, we very much regret that we cannot print a letter from historian M. Chorgulashvili, essentially a review, dealing with an article in TSISKARI.

Quite justifiably, the author is disturbed by the excessive use of foreign words by a certain art critic. We cannot but share his opinion. It has long been known that the excessive use of foreign words is a hallmark of the pseudoscientist, designed to cover up nonsense. We could cite many authorities to back this up, but it probably needs no further proof.

A number of people have also written in about the derivation of Georgian words from foreign stems. For example, solidarobs (to act in solidarity), daanokauta (to knock out), and so on.

Ivane Gigineishvili, a member of the State Commission to Establish the Norms of the Georgian Language, has promised us a special article on this matter. Until then we will get by somehow.

M. Gabunia proposes that we use pkiri for cosmetic powder instead of Russian pudra. Pudra is a French word that is well established, and we probably couldn't get rid of it if we tried. We might as well let it stay.

Finally, we should like to express our gratitude to all who took the time to write in their comments.

Please do not hesitate to send in your opinions, and also any words you run across here and there in Georgia's mountains and valleys. These words will be turned over to the Linguistics Institute to be included in dictionaries and made available to all the people.

6854
CSO: 1813/097

KHAR'KOV YOUTH TRADE ENTHUSIASTICALLY FOR RECORDS, JEANS

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by V. Kovalev, KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA special correspondent: "Disco-mania"]

[Text] The term "flea market" is disappearing bit by bit from the vocabulary of city dwellers. Mostly because it is not needed. And to be sure you rarely see crowds of citizens of various ages now bidding for and offering one another goods in the "scarce" category. This in itself is gratifying in that flea markets are not determining the rhythm of days off in large and small cities. Nor is a major center like Khar'kov any exception. But it is from there that the signal of alarm has come....

I saw for myself that the main routes to the places where people go in large numbers for recreation on Sunday are overloaded. By noontime the center has become rather empty, and only in the square by the fountain is there the noise and bustle of a varicolored crowd of young lads.

The "ravine" is in session, was the explanation offered to a curious visitor to Khar'kov. "Collectors exchange records...."

Pressed on all sides by lads wearing imported sunglasses and carrying briefcases filled, it appeared, with records they wanted to trade, I was standing in the epicenter of passions.

There was a tall bearded lad chewing his gum at a steady pace. In a voice that did not brook objections, he was at the same time managing to explain to the younger people crowded around him the good and bad points of John Lennon's last album. Do you want it? He will let it go for 70 rubles. Expensive? But why, the market sets the price! He also has a collection of music magazines and a few posters with well-known western star performers, and some sort of books.... All is for sale!

So, I am in a market?

A lad with a cigarette in the corner of his mouth has a bright package sticking out of his shirt pocket. Imported, mentholated.

"How much are the cigarettes?"

"Four rubles a pack. I sell them for three by the carton."

The crowd, moving about like the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope, numbers some 150 customers. The dealers could be counted on one's fingers. The "ravine" is a market, a latter-day version of the notorious "flea market." I was stubborn and persistent in pressing through the crush in a long search for collectors. Those who come here "just to trade."

Several times I was asked if I had jeans I wanted to sell. I was wearing the jeans and they were not for sale. Alongside a couple of lads exchanged terse phrases:

"What have you got today?"

"Chelentano, an old Boni, the Democrats."

"Let's go, I have something, too."

The locks of briefcases clicked, and the bright jackets of albums of popular performers went from one collection to another. A fair trade--one for one--was indicated by a handshake.

That is one thing. And here it is. I did find it, it took about an hour. It turned out that there were collectors at the "ravine." But actually, however hard I tried to convince myself that they were in the majority here, nothing came of it. There were two or three more trades like those described above, and that is all. The law of "goods for money" prevailed. The conversation in low tones behind my back confirmed this once again:

"What price do you put on these Smoki?"

"Thirty--and yours."

"But this is imported, it cost 2 rubles, 15 kopeks!"

"Don't take it if you don't want it, others will."

Children were running around underfoot and one after another would put a question to the adolescents who were poking around in the crowd and knew their way about here just as well as you know the streets of your own town:

"Do you have gum? Do you sell gum?"

They knew quite well that the candy store nearby was full of it--peppermint and orange and other flavors.

"No, we have to have 'imported' gum."

The sun rose to its zenith, it became hot. Working out of the crowd and slaking my thirst with soda water, which was being peddled at a great rate nearby, I decided to rest not far away on a little bench. Even here children came up to me several times in the course of a half hour. They wanted to know what I could sell them. Others in a voice that was low, but imposing enough, offered for sale "the newest albums, only been out a week." The price of the records made an impression--it was equal to the average monthly earning of a young specialist.

A lad with a pile of records in a bundle sat down alongside. His vacant look did not express any desire at all to go where a game of solitaire from time to time did occur with records as they moved from one collection to another. We talked. His name was Viktor, after graduating from an institute he had been working in one of the enterprises in Khar'kov. He had been fascinated with music since he was a student, and runs a discotheque. He remembered the "ravine" from his school days. No one, including himself, knew why the place was called that. No, he doesn't like it, but...

"What forces you to come here?"

"Possibly it's just a habit. Every time I come in hopes of meeting collectors like myself. But, alas, what I find is a flea market."

I learned from him that people turn up here even from other cities--Dnepropetrovsk, Belgorod, Poltava. Often their purpose has nothing to do with records.

"You see that group of rather older men a bit further off?" Viktor said. "They talk in terms from hundreds to thousands: jeans, expensive clothing, imported equipment. They make the deal here, they have to go a long way for the goods, but almost every dealer has his own car."

"But what about the records of the Melodiya store--it seems to be not far from here?"

"They have in their window records which have been there for 3 months or even 3 years back. Sometimes they bring something out, but it doesn't stay on the shelf to the end of the day. And many people come here, to the 'ravine,' where all the new things can be purchased. But they are 5- or even 10-fold more expensive."

By 3 o'clock the people began to disperse. In another half an hour there was no one in the square. I left by Sumskaya Street, and in the trolleybus discomania still made itself heard:

"Have you heard," said one, "Bob took some old record to the 'ravine,' traded it for a new ABBA and immediately sold it for 25 rubles!"

"He might as well have given it away!" the second responded with a smug and sarcastic grin.

After all I had seen, I have asked myself many times: "But don't the collectors in Khar'kov have anything other than the 'ravine'?" Apparently not. At present they are unable to obtain new records as it is done in the record-lovers' sections in Moscow and other cities, to meet regularly to discuss various pieces of news and many other things.

Will the problem be solved? How do the law enforcement agencies and the oblast Komsomol committee look upon the flea market in the center of the city? The "ravine" has, after all, entered the second decade of its existence--every Sunday, rain or shine, from 1200 to 1500 hours in the square by the fountain.

7045
CSO: 1800/559

REGIONAL

UNOFFICIAL MARKETS FOR RECORDS WIDESPREAD PHENOMENON

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 4

[Article: "We Continue the Discussion: How To Do Away With the Disco-mania"]

[Text] By now we have received over 100 letters in answer to V. Kovalev's article "Disco-mania...." (published in the June 7 issue of this newspaper). There was in it an account of the music"flea market" in the center of Khar'kov. And each letter to the editors has been an original invitation to the city from which the letter was written. "In actual fact, in Kiev there is also a "ravine" operating on Saturdays at the "House of Phonograph Records" store on friendship of the Peoples Boulevard" (V.V. Mel'nik). "It pays to stop by "Gostinyy Dvor" department store and go to the record department where speculators offer you various discs with recordings of the most modern ensembles--foreign and Soviet. And there are buyers...." (A. K., Leningrad). "I have not been in Khar'kov, but you can see the like next to GUM (Main Department Store) and the "Melodiya" store on Kalinin Avenue...." (unsigned, Moscow). Readers from Severodvinsk and Novosibirsk, Omsk and Krivoy Rog, Sverdlovsk and Baku are writing to us about the existence of "ravines," "flea markets," "crowds," "swarms" and other similar markets.

A Wheel--To Break a Butterfly?

"We, the servicemen of the Moscow Military District, have read and discussed the article 'Disco-mania.' We are firmly against speculators pushing articles, in this case phonograph records, for tenfold prices. It is necessary to act in such a way that people will not swallow the speculator's bait."

Total of 40 Signatures

"Before scolding them, you ought to help my contemporaries from Khar'kov. I am convinced that the majority gathers at the 'ravine' because of one thing and one thing only: there is no better place for getting together. And to this day, no one cares. I don't believe that any help will come from you.

A. Filippov

Sevastopol'"

Were we then somewhat premature in ascertaining that the word "flea market" is gradually disappearing from the vocabulary of city dwellers? "I don't see in this phenomenon anything extraordinary," writes Sergey Osmanov from Orsk--"I even regret that there is no such 'ravine' in our town."

I Want To Ask the Firm

"Now here is the paradox: if previously speculation was carried on only with 'trade' records, that is, those released abroad, then now there is also dealing in licensed releases from our national firm "Melodiya'. Five or six years ago, when 'Melodiya' began to collaborate with its counterparts abroad, it was thought: Well, now the speculators' position will be undermined. You see, an extensive list of foreign artists, whose records are issued by the firm, can meet the demand of even the most exacting music fan: 'ABBA' and 'Bony M,' Paul McCartney and Adriano Celantano, Manfred Mann's orchestra and 'Smoky'.... Buy them, as it were, at the state price (2 rubles, 15 kopecks) and listen to your heart's content! Why, before this, were the counters in small towns and large cities, including Moscow and Leningrad, empty? Many people know why: the licensed albums are released in such meager editions that scarcely one tenth of the demand for them is met.

"Not only I but many others also would like to hear a clear and precise answer from the 'Melodiya' firm: how is the firm managed with respect to the setting of the edition size for this or that record (primarily the licensed ones)? They could issue a record by the singer Leo Sayer--who is universally popular--without limiting the edition size!

I. A. Matveyev,

Baranovichi, BSSR."

And there are dozens of such letters. Their authors concur in the opinion that a clear answer to the question about phonograph record edition size was not heard in any of the numerous interviews with the directors of "Melodiya."

It was not necessary to wait long for the official answer of the Khar'kovskiy Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Komsomol:

"...The facts set forth in the article 'Disco-mania' are well established. At the 'ravine' of which the author writes, young people gather as a rule for the purpose of purchasing or selling records, cigarettes, jeans and other articles at black-market prices.... Government bodies of internal affairs are taking the appropriate measures to curtail the meeting of such 'music lovers.' Since the beginning of the year, Komsomol operative detachments have carried out raids on 'ravines' 12 times.

"Genuine music lovers meet in the music lovers' club at the Palace of Culture of Builders imeni Gorkiy, where presentations and discussions of new musical releases are organized for groups, and in musical discussion clubs.

"At the same time, not everything has been done by any means. Consideration of the article was taken into the bureau of the Komsomol oblast committee and it was discussed at a session of the bureau of the Dzerzhinskiy Rayon Committee of the Komsomol. A number of concrete measures were planned to enhance the activity of music lovers' clubs and associations and to establish order in the distribution of phonograph records and other goods.

"There has been a decision on the matter of creating 'Phonotiques' where records that are popular with young people will be available for collecting and re-recording.

"The membership of the oblast 'Komsomol Projector' and the editorship of the LENIN GUARD will carry out a joint raid on organizations dealing in phonograph records. In conformance with the resolution of the local bureau of the oblast Komsomol committee, the speculators' gathering will be included in the rounds made by continuous patrols on the days when the Komsomol's operative detachments are off duty.

N. Kurkin,

Secretary of the Oblast Komsomol Committee."

We Won't Be Satisfied....

The discussion of "Disco-mania" is not yet over. In the future, in response to your questions, we will report on the work of the hi-fi section and on the experiences of other special interest clubs for youth.

9782
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KIRGHIZ RURAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM LAGS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by M. Bychek, chairman of the republic "Kirgizkolkhozstroy" Association: "A Departmental Approach"]

[Text] For the further development of sheep breeding it is necessary not only to strengthen the fodder base but also to erect the necessary number of sheep pens, shepherd's houses, veterinary laboratories, treatment-sanitary centers and mechanized feed lines. The republic's interkolkhoz construction organizations are called on to perform a great amount of work. It is sufficient to say that 1,600 sheep pens alone for 959,700 sheep are to be built in the 11th Five-Year Plan. In addition, we have to assemble and hand over to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for completion walls and roofing and the installation of paneled products of 912 precast ferroconcrete sheep pen frames.

In order to cope successfully with this construction program it is necessary to expand capacity for the production of ferroconcrete structures and create new or reinforce available installation organizations with the necessary mechanisms and transportation and strengthen them with personnel. And all this must be done immediately, moreover. And this is why. Whereas now for fulfillment of the 1981 plan we are manufacturing at our plants 100-120 complete sets of ferroconcrete frames a year and obtaining 50 such complete sets from the republic Ministry of Rural Construction on the basis of cooperative supplies, beginning in 1983 it will be necessary to produce with our own resources four times as much as in the current year and install more than 600. Other ministries and departments are to supply 230 ferroconcrete frames a year for this.

It is clear that without an expansion of the operating ferroconcrete product plants we will not be able to achieve such a sharp increase in the production of ferroconcrete products and frame assembly. For this reason all the problems which had arisen were examined at the beginning of May at a session of the republic "Kirgizkolkhozstroy" Association Presidium with the participation of enterprise managers and planners. It determined specific measures and established timetables for the construction of sheep pens and shepherd's homes for 1981.

It was resolved to embark immediately on modernization of the Kaindinskiy Plant and the construction of two open concrete yards. The "Kirgizkolkhozproyekt" Planning Institute was given the assignment of urgently drawing up documentation for the

add-on construction of an 18-meter bay to the plant's production building and the expansion of the fixtures shop. Applications were compiled and passed on to the republic Gossnab for the necessary equipment (traveling gantry cranes, concrete mixers, single- and multiple-projection arc welding units, vibration stations and so forth). Measures are being adopted for the creation of the necessary pool of tools for the manufacture of sheep pen ferroconcrete components.

A number of other measures is being adopted aimed at fulfillment of the construction program. In particular, the experimental department of the "Kirgizmonolitstroy" Mobile Mechanized Column is developing a fundamentally new type of sheep pen, both in outward appearance and in its erection techniques. If it is accepted by the operators (the animal specialists and shepherds), it will make it possible to considerably shorten the duration of construction, reduce expenditure of such critical construction materials as timber and metal and lower the cost of the sheep pens.

But the above measures alone are not enough. We need the assistance of a number of republic ministries and departments. In particular, in connection with the sharp increase in the production of sheep pen frames, which will be assembled by the resources of the interkolkhoz construction organizations, it is essential to considerably reinforce them with crane trucks and concrete and mortar mixers and solve a number of questions of stable material-technical supply.

It is necessary, we believe, to determine specific quotas for the ministries and departments for the manufacture of complete sets of the pens' ferroconcrete frames which they should pass on to the interkolkhoz construction organizations in order that they may embark now on the manufacture of the necessary tools and the solution of other questions connected with performance of the impending work.

We have been set the task of commissioning all the premises for sheep planned for 1981 no later than October. Given the availability of the pens' ferroconcrete complete sets, the target is perfectly feasible. But the Ministry of Rural Construction (I.P. Kondrashov, minister), which is due to hand over to us 50 complete sets on a cooperative-supply basis, has in 5 months handed over only 20 and in the next 3 months does not contemplate issuing a single complete set, explaining this very simply: "We will bring our own mobile mechanized columns fully up to strength and then begin to supply you."

It is difficult to say even what this is—localism, arbitrariness or something else —not a serious or businesslike approach, in any event, the less so in that back at the start of the year we handed over the necessary metal and cement for the manufacture of the complete sets. Waiting for the Ministry of Rural Construction to fulfill its own plan (with our metal and cement, incidentally) means threatening the disruption of the construction of sheep pens in Narynskaya and Issyk-Kul'skaya oblasts.

It should be said that the collectives of the interkolkhoz construction organizations have perceived with great attention the party and government decisions with respect to the development of sheep breeding in the republic and are taking all the steps required of them to provide the sheep with premises.

8850
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IRRIGATION POORLY ORGANIZED IN MARIYSKAYA ASSR

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by F. Yemchenko, Mariyskaya ASSR: "So Far Only Squirts"]

[Text] There has been no rain. There has been no rain for many days now. Over the past month only 30 percent of the usual amount of precipitation has fallen. The hot weather has dried out the earth, the roads are covered with a layer of dust, and the grass along the sides of the road is a grayish color. Suddenly among the brown fields one looks like an oasis.

"And that is our pasture," Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Kukarin, director of the Semenovskiy State Breeding Farm, announced. "We will soon begin the first mowing."

A Volzhanka sprinkler has been stretched out over the field not far from the road. The rays of the sun broke up into all the colors of the rainbow in the cloud of dispersed moisture.

"This is the fourth time we have rolled the Volzhanka over this field," says the operator Petr Grigor'yevich Rybakov, "we work in two shifts with our counterpart Mikhail Mikhaylovich Smirnov."

Irrigated land is managed properly on the Semenovskiy State Breeding Farm; every year they obtain rich livestock feed from it. A special team has been created, and it is interested in the end result--milk. This team is headed by Semen Nikolayevich Kharitonov, a reclamation engineer. All the irrigation equipment was prepared for operation and tested back in April, and it began regular sprinkling in the first days of May.

They have also shown concern on the farm about building up adequate water supplies: They erected four dams in a dry ravine and built up a series of pools thanks to freshets. Now a fifth dam is being built. The state breeding farm has built these hydraulic structures on its own.

Unfortunately, you do not see this kind of picture on all farms in Mariyskaya ASSR by any means. The overwhelming majority of them are now behind in their irrigation. By the beginning of June only one-fourth of the irrigation equipment had been put in operation.

"It could not have been otherwise," says Aleksandr Ivanovich Avdeyev, minister of reclamation and water management. "Most of our sprinkling machines are the DDN-70. They have to be mounted on tractors, which have been employed in the spring field operations."

The planting season was late this year, and this, of course, could not but have an effect on organizing irrigation. But the lag is mostly explained by other reasons. According to the data of the autonomous republic's statistical administration a large amount of the suction- and force-pump equipment, sprinkling machines and sprinkling units had not been repaired on the farms by the beginning of June. Some of the Fregat sprinklers are still in the stage of final adjustment, and the Volzhanka machines have not been prepared at a number of places.

We cannot say that this has not alarmed anyone. At the end of May a staff was set up in the republic to coordinate the actions of water management organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in organizing irrigation. The task was set of irrigating at least 3,000 hectares every day. But in spite of the staff's frequent meetings and daily field trips by key officials, the coordination efforts have gone slowly.

On the Alekseyevskiy Sovkhoz in Sovetskiy Rayon the irrigated land, mainly planted to perennial grasses, extends over 760 hectares. Sixty hectares are irrigated per day. Not much. When we went to the field, we saw that one of the Volzhankas was not working.

The team leader A. Aklanov only shrugged his shoulders at our question: Who knows why it is not operating. He does not even know what rate of water has been set for this field.

Soon the sovkhoz's chief zootechnician V. A. Kochergin came up to the sprinklers. Looking at the field, he shook his head:

"There is nothing to take here either. I have visited all the fields--the grass is very poor. Milk production has begun to fall on the farms. At present we are obtaining 2 kg less milk per day per cow than last year."

Meanwhile the Alekseyevskiy Sovkhoz, in the opinion of key officials and specialists of the autonomous republic's Ministry of Agriculture, is "one of the best farms."

"They like to pretend to be poorer than they are," said Ye. V. Vasil'yev, first deputy minister of agriculture, "if they had the kind of conditions that prevail, for example, in Zvenigovskiy Rayon, where there is only sand, then they would really have something to talk about."

From the ministry it is, of course, more evident who has what kind of conditions, but in our view the situation on the Alekseyevskiy Sovkhoz, and probably on others as well, is disturbing. In the haste with which the irrigation of land was organized in Mariyskaya ASSR, we overlooked such questions as the

quality of irrigation, the efficiency of utilization of the moisture and sprinkling machines. The rate of water was uniformly set for all farms, without taking into account the deficiency of soil moisture. The units are operating at half capacity.

Many of these shortcomings are explained to some extent by the fact that there are three masters on irrigated land today: the Mariyskmelioratsiya Association, the Ministry of agriculture and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, which has created four interrayon administrations for operation of irrigation and drainage systems. It would seem that the farms could only benefit from their help. The result is actually the reverse.

"The administrations are not providing any sort of technical service," says V. I. Ivanov, chief agronomist of Azanovskiy Sovkhoz, "and you are simply fooling yourself if you request a spare part or write out a requisition for performance of some operation."

During our talk F. A. Khokhlov, secretary of the Mariyskaya ASSR party obkom, noted:

"Relations among the water management organizations do not suit us at all. The Mariyskmelioratsiya Association is not putting facilities into operation on time. And in spring, when there is a need for irrigation, they begin to test the irrigation network. The party obkom constantly has to intervene in these disputes as an arbiter. In our view all water management organizations should be subordinate to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Then staffs for irrigation and other coordinating bodies would not be necessary."

Six years ago an organization was set up in the autonomous republic which assumed responsibility for all the operations of caring for and operating irrigation and drainage systems--the Mareksplуatatsiyaremvodstroy Association, which had subdivisions in all rayons. It existed for 2 years and achieved quite satisfactory results. Then it was dissolved. The servicing and operation of reclamation systems was turned over to what is now the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. But this was like throwing out the baby with the bath water. The Mareksplуatatsiyaremvodstroy Association was subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture and bore responsibility for efficient use of reclaimed land and had material and moral motivation to obtain a high end result. Alas, this concerns the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources very little. Thus a valuable local initiative which had solved many of those problems which have now again risen to their full stature has been lost altogether.

The farms in Mariyskaya ASSR have all the potential for intensive development of livestock raising. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes we had occasion to visit large complexes have been built with a high level of mechanization of laborious processes. There are quite a number of meadows and artificial pastures that constitute a reserve for strengthening the source of livestock feed. But over the last 3 years they have put by an average of 14 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock here by the time winter came. That accounts for the low productivity of the animals. The reason lies largely in the poor utilization of irrigated pastures.

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REGIONAL

FOOD PRODUCTION MAJOR PROBLEM IN LITHUANIAN PLAN FULFILLMENT

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Article (EL'TA): "Plan Fulfillment -- Most Important Task of Every Work Force"]

> [Text] The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party [LCP] has discussed performance in fulfillment of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for the first half of 1981 and measures to ensure fulfillment of the annual plan and socialist pledges adopted for 1981.

The meeting was attended by the first secretaries of party city and rayon committees, chairmen of city and rayon executive committees, officials from ministries, agencies, associations and enterprises, a group of secretaries of primary party organizations, and officials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

Reports were presented by LCP Central Committee secretaries A. Brazauskas and V. Astrauskas.

Speakers participating in the discussion include A. Drobnis, chairman of the State Planning Committee; S. Yasyunas, minister of the Construction Materials Industry; I. Mintauchkis, first secretary of the Prenayskiy Rayon Committee of the LCP; A. Bagdonas, minister of rural construction; E. Tilindis, director of the Alitus Refrigerator Plant; I. Chernikov, minister of motor transport and highways; N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Central Committee of the LCP; R. Songayla, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR; and K. Kayris, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the LCP, addressed the meeting.

Carrying out the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party, this republic's industry, it was noted at the meeting, has for the most part done a good job. For example, industry has overfulfilled targets for the first six months in all principal indices. The production growth rate was 4.5 percent, and the labor productivity growth rate was 3.8 percent. Above-target sale of products amounted to 65 million rubles. On the whole the established number of workers was observed. Labor productivity growth accounted for 84.4 percent of total production volume increase, with the annual target 76 percent.

Manufacture of consumer goods increased by 3 percent in the first half of the year, while manufacture of cultural and household goods rose by 9.5 percent, which exceeds the target for this period.

In the first half of the year this republic's transport organizations did a better job of moving goods and passengers than last year.

Work forces in trade and domestic services also met their established targets and socialist pledges. Almost 40 million rubles worth of goods were sold above target. There were increased deliveries into the trade network of such items as butter, eggs, fish, confectionery goods, canned fruit and vegetables, cotton textiles, garments, including knitwear, and leather shoes.

Industry has not yet, however, succeeded in fully utilizing its potential and achieving efficient utilization of all resources and reserve capabilities. The performance of some work forces in the first half of the year was not distinguished by intensity or good organization. Eleven industrial associations and enterprises failed to meet their sales target, undersupplying the economy with goods worth 6 million rubles. Eighteen enterprises failed to meet their labor productivity growth target. As in the past, more than one third of all enterprises are failing to meet their goods delivery pledges.

There are occurring intraorganization foulups, excessive personnel turnover and a low level of occupational training. The Vilnius Grinding Machine Plant, for example, is performing unsatisfactorily. The plan target for this year is quite realistic and achievable, but nevertheless the enterprise has already chalked up a production shortfall of 757,000 rubles. The level of organization of labor is poor at this plant, and plant equipment is not fully utilized.

At this meeting the Klaypeda and Kapsukas city party committees had their attention drawn to the fact that in these cities the state plan as a whole for the first half of the year has not been fulfilled in the principal industrial indices.

One is concerned by the low level of state plan discipline. This year already 58 enterprises have revised their annual plan downward. The Kaunas Statibininkas Experimental Machinery Plant, the Klaypeda Cardboard Plant, the Kapsukas Dairy and Canning Combine, the Vilnius and Utena Dairy Combines, and the Trakay Non-Ore Building Materials Production Association performed unsatisfactorily in the first half of the year.

There are serious shortcomings in the performance of transport organizations. In the first half of the year rail transport failed to meet the freight shipping plan on 14 out of 30 targeted designations. An especially poor job was done on hauling construction materials and freight from the Klaypeda Commercial Seaport.

Problems pertaining to improving the product mix remain pressing for all enterprises manufacturing consumer goods. Recently there have been no takers for some products. For example, in spite of the high level of technical support of production, the men's suits made by the Leliya Association contain serious design and manufacturing defects. As a result of this, during the first half of the year trade organizations refused to sell 1.7 million rubles worth of suits. The reduced demand for these products is also connected with a shortage of lightweight fabrics of light tones, which the Drobe Association is supposed to be manufacturing.

Construction organizations were subjected to criticism at the meeting. The capital spending and construction work plan for the first half of the year was fulfilled by 98 percent, while underfulfillment of the target for bringing fixed assets on-stream was even worse -- 93 percent.

A classroom building at the Lithuanian SSR State Art Institute is still not completed. The Bal'berishkis Agricultural Vocational School, a secondary school and kindergarten-nursery school in the Sheshkino residential district of Vilnius, a polyclinic in Tel'shyay, a boiler house in Birshtonas, and a 400-animal livestock complex on the Danilava Sovkhoz in Vil'nyusskiy Rayon plus other facilities have also not come on-stream.

The plan for completion of housing and children's preschool facilities was fulfilled, but delays have occurred in construction of health care, vocational training, science and cultural facilities.

The main reason for the unsatisfactory performance of construction organizations is the fact that officials at the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction seek to solve their problems solely by means of extensive development factors and devote insufficient attention to intensification of construction. Labor productivity has increased by only 2.4 percent in the last 5 months in the organizations of the Ministry of Construction, 1.6 percent for the Ministry of Rural Construction, while for some trusts (Kaunasstroy, the S. aulyay, Alitus, Ionava, and Utena) it is even down from the corresponding period of last year.

This republic's agricultural workers labored hard. In spite of a large volume of work, the spring planting was on the whole performed in a well-organized manner and at the right time for optimal results. Plan discipline was better observed than in past years. The planting plan in this republic was fulfilled for all crops. Acreage in failed winter crops was fully replanted with spring grain crops.

We are not entirely satisfied, however, by the state of the crops -- there are many weeds in the fields. Therefore combating weeds, better application of farming practices and application of chemicals, and a substantial improvement in overall farming practices constitute an urgent agenda item for all farms and rayons, for the agricultural ministries and agricultural science.

The business of laying away feed demands particular concern and effort. This work is being organized better this year. More grass feed of all types has been laid away this year than by this date last year, and the year's target for putting away haylage has already been fulfilled 107 percent.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kupishkskiy, Prenayskiy, Alitusskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Varenskiy, Kaunasskiy, Pasval'skiy, Skuodasskiy, Panevezhskiy, and Lazdiyskiy rayons have practically completed harvesting the grasses, and they are successfully meeting the targets in putting away hay. But little hay has yet been put away by the farms of Shakyayskiy, Shilutskiy, Radvilishskiy, Plungeskiy, Raseynskiy, Mazheykskiy, and Vilkavishkskiy rayons.

The main task of rayon party, soviet and agricultural agencies, farm managers and specialists is substantially to replenish feed stores before the mass harvesting of

grains. There is every possibility for each and every farm and rayon and for the republic as a whole to meet the target for putting away all types of feed, including hay.

There is an excellent reserve potential for replenishing feed stores — aftergrowth on cultivated and natural haymeadows. This year the target is to harvest aftergrowth on a total of 200,000 hectares. Farms which have completed harvesting sown grasses should also harvest fodder from nonagricultural acreage. It is essential everywhere to ensure prompt and accurate record keeping on feed, and it should be turned over to responsible individuals for storage. The Ministry of Agriculture should seek to ensure that a quality determination of fodder be made in a more efficient manner.

Vegetable farming occupies an important place in the food production program. In the first half of the year 6,679 tons of vegetables were sold to the state within the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry system, a figure which is 671 tons higher than last year. The plan has been fulfilled by 131 percent. Sales targets for cucumbers, tomatoes, green onions, and lettuce have also been fulfilled and overfulfilled. Early cabbage and sorrel sales targets specified in contracts, however, have not been met.

It is the task of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, city and rayon party committees substantially to improve vegetable farming as a whole, to do a better job of supplying the public with fresh vegetables, and fully to meet the target of procurements of potatoes and vegetables for the winter.

The grain harvest will soon begin. One of the most important tasks is completion of overhaul and repair of all harvesting equipment. As of 1 July 90 percent of grain harvesting combines were ready to take to the fields. There remained approximately 1000 combines to be repaired. There are still a great many unrepaired combines on the farms of Mazheykskiy, Moletskiy, Akmyanskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, and Radvilishkskiy rayons. It is necessary to keep an eye on every combine not yet ready for the harvest and to take all measures to ensure that each and every grain harvesting combine is ready to go within the next few days.

In addition to the harvest, farm managers must devote adequate attention to planting winter crops. One should particularly carefully select predecessor crops, maximally adhering to proper crop rotations.

It was noted at the meeting that in spite of certain achievements in livestock raising, the milk and meat production situation is cause for great concern. As of 1 July milk production was down 3 percent in comparison with the same period last year. On the average 1422 kg of milk had been produced per cow, or 45 kg less. Milk production increased by 1-3 percent in the first half of the year on the farms of Ukmergskiy and Kretingskiy rayons, the farms in Vilkavishkskiy and Shal'chininkskiy rayons maintained last year's level, while milk production was off 7-11 percent below last year on the farms of Tel'shyayskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Raseynskiy, Ionavskiy, and Yurbarkskiy rayons.

Rayon officials, farm managers and specialists should do everything possible to ensure maximum cow productivity. Greater attention must be focused on efficient utilization of pastures, supplementary feeding of livestock with green fodder,

watering cows, and other matters pertaining to caring for livestock.

Meat production in the public sector decreased 8 percent below last year's level, while sale to the state by all categories of farms declined by 5 percent. One of the reasons for this is insufficient intensity of fattening stock. Young cattle are sold at a low weight by the farms of Shirvintskiy, Shakyayskiy, and Kupishkskiy rayons, where it did not even reach 370 kg for the first half of this year. It is essential that all farms in this republic endeavor to increase average daily weight gain and marketing weight of livestock. This is a realistic target, since there is an adequate quantity of green fodder and concentrates available.

An important reserve potential of food resources is increase in output of livestock products on the private subsidiary plots of our citizens and purchase of these products by farms on contract. Organization of this activity must be improved everywhere.

The state plan has the force of law for each and every work force, each and every manager and official, it was stressed at the meeting. It is essential more strictly to adhere to plan discipline, to mobilize all efforts and all reserves to accomplish state plan targets and socialist pledges. Certain good results of industrial and agricultural production for the first half of the year inspire confidence that we have a favorable basis for successful completion of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A decree was adopted on the discussed topic.

3024
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MORE VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL TRAINING METHODS RESEARCH URGED IN UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences V. Alekseyev, director, Tashkent branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Vocational-Technical Education: "The Scientist and the PTU (Vocational-Technical School)"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress set the vocational-technical school large tasks, calling upon it to provide the national economy with highly skilled worker personnel. These tasks are linked foremost to expanding the network of vocational-technical schools and improving the study-education process.

In terms of growth rate, our republic network of vocational-technical schools is one of the country's leaders. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, 214 new schools were created in Uzbekistan, which now has about 490.

One clear manifestation of party and government concern for improving the vocational-technical education system was the creation of a branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Vocational-Technical Education in Tashkent in 1979 on the initiative of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. One of the leading directions of research being done here is connected with shaping the vocational interests of school pupils. Solving this problem is of great importance in reducing drop-outs and will also serve to effectively shape in our graduates a moral, psychological and professional readiness to work in their chosen occupations.

The results of scientific research done in the republic on problems of pedagogical science over the past five-year period were discussed at the fifth session of the council for coordinating scientific-pedagogical research which was held recently in Tashkent. It noted, in particular, that both university, VUZ and scientific research institute scientists and teachers from general educational schools and vocational-technical instructors are participating actively in developing comprehensive topics. The geography of the scientific-pedagogical research has also broadened; it is being done at a majority of the republic pedagogical VUZ's today. Still, with regard to the nature of scientific research being done by corresponding departments and scientific subdivisions, it is easily noted that they are basically researching pedagogical training and education problems specific to the general educational school.

Suffice it to say that, besides the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences, at which a department of vocational-technical education was created in 1973, not one pedagogical institute or university department with experienced teacher-

scientists has conducted research connected with improving the training and education of vocational-technical school students. And this at a time when the tasks of training and educating young workers have become significantly more complex in connection with the change-over of vocational-technical schools to training workers with secondary educations. Take just the problem of vocational guidance. It has many aspects and urgently needs comprehensive psychological-pedagogical research in order to arm school and vocational-technical school collectives with scientifically substantiated methods of vocational guidance and vocational consultation. The effectiveness of research on this problem must be defined in terms of its end result: the extent to which boys and girls successfully master their chosen occupations and how durable their bonds are with the labor collectives of which they become members after graduating from school. In this regard, it is important to consider that much of what has already been accumulated by researchers on questions of the communist up-bringing of young people in the general educational school could be "transformed" to apply to the study-educational process in the vocational-technical school. (For example, research results on shaping a communist world view in students during the course of instructing them in the natural[-sciences] subject cycle, of using Leniniana materials in study-educational work in schools in which Uzbek is the language of instruction, on student atheistic training when studying physics, and so on.) Of course, the reference is not to a mechanical transfer of particular methods recommendations, but to the creative application of the laws and theses of pedagogical science which have been revealed.

Research devoted to seeking out ways of heightening the educational role of the modern lesson in vocational-technical schools deserves special attention.

Successful resolution of the problems connected with improving vocational-technical education will require the enlistment of scientists with special engineering training. At the same time, the resolute turn of the vocational-technical school towards fundamental improvement in vocational training and the communist up-bringing of future workers makes it necessary to intensify attention towards it on the part of scientists in various university and pedagogical institute departments, as well as in the republic scientific research institutes. Such a concentrating of the joint efforts of scientists will enable us to improve the quality and effectiveness of training as a whole for the young workforce.

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COUNTRY TO HONOR 1200 YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF AL' KHOREZMI

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by E. Yusupov, vice president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences: "A Genius Who Crossed Over Centuries"]

[Text] In 1983, the peoples of our multinational state and all progressive mankind will mark the 1,200th anniversary of the birth of Middle-Age Khorezm's great Mukhammed ibn-Musyal'-Khorezmi; his works not only absorbed all the scientific and cultural achievements of his time but also significantly expanded the boundaries of man's knowledge, creating thereby new broad opportunities for the further development of the natural and social sciences.

The contribution of Mukhammed al'-Khorezmi to the development of world science is truly unique. In our view he stands as a major mathematician, astronomer, geographer, cartographer, historian, pedagogue, and more. Science historians call the entire half of the 9th century in a worldwide sense the "epoch of Khorezmi." He is recognized as the "greatest mathematician of his time and, if you take into consideration all the circumstances, one of the greatest scientists of all time."

According to the data of certain scholarly sources, Mukhammed al'-Khorezmi was born circa 783 in Khorezm', in the cita of Khiva, in the motherland of a remarkable pleiad of scientists-encyclopedists of the Middle Ages. Here he developed into the outstanding scientist of his day, drawing the attention of the broad scientific community of the East. He subsequently moved to Baghdad--the largest center of scientific and cultural life of that period. While in Baghdad, he worked in the "house of wisdom," which at that time was one of the largest centers of scientific life in the entire East. There is evidence that at one time he headed the scientific activity of a large group of well-known scholars banded together in the "house of wisdom."

Mukhammed al'-Khorezmi was the author of numerous scholarly works dealing with questions of the natural and social sciences. Unfortunately, many of the works of the great scientist-encyclopedist have disappeared since. Among the works of al'-Khorezmi known to us there are a treatise ("A Short Book on Calculation of Algebra and Al'-Kabala"), an arithmetic treatise ("On Indian Counting"), astronomical tables ("Zidzh Khorezmi"), geography ("The Picture Book of Earth"), a book on calendars ("Kitab at-Tavarikh"), three treatises dealing with astrolabes and other astronomical instruments.

At one time, al'-Khorezmi headed an expedition participating in measuring the length of the earth's meridian. He also was a major pedagogue and methodologist.

Mukhammed al'-Khorezmi was a prominent scholar and historian, but many of his works dealing with historical questions have disappeared without a trace. When you consider that the first specialized historical works in the Near East were written in the second half of the 9th century, you would be able to assert with full justification that he was the first historical scholar of Central Asia.

In his works on geography he reduced by 10 degrees the length of the Mediterranean Sea from west to east as grossly exaggerated by Ptolemy, who was one of the first to compile geographical maps.

Al'-Khorezmi's contributions are truly great in the field of algebra and arithmetic. The algebraic work serves as a basic foundation of today's algebra. The actual word "algebra," meaning "reintegration," is derived from the title of his book "Kitab al-jabr na al-mukabala." The appearance of this book marks the beginning of the history of algebra. This fact is acknowledged by mathematicians of the whole world. The arithmetical treatise of al'-Khorezmi played a tremendous role in the development of European science. This work laid to rest the clumsy and complex sexagesimal calculation prevalent in Europe and served as the beginning of the use of the positional ten system of computation, establishing one of the fundamental theses of mathematics that we still use today. The arithmetical treatise of al'-Khorezmi was for many centuries a basic work on practical arithmetic. Algorithms--a basic concept of present-day mathematics--are also connected with his name.

The arithmetical treatise of al'-Khorezmi, which was translated into the Latin language in the 12th century, begins with the words "Dixit algorismi," which means in translation "said al'-Khorezmi." Later on, the word "al'-Khorezmi" began to be pronounced "algorithms." Algorithms and algorithmization opened a new direction in science and are widely used today in mathematics and cybernetics. The word "algorithm" has become part of all the languages of the world. A special journal ALGORITMY [Algorithms] has been published since the '50s.

In his astronomical tables, al'-Khorezmi was one of the first in the East of the Middle Ages to offer trigonometric tables for sine and tangent, laying the foundation for the development of trigonometry.

It would be difficult to enumerate everything invented by the great scientist-encyclopedist of the Middle Ages al'-Khorezmi. One thing is clear--his heritage is truly great and unlimited. Even today he astounds us with his depth, breadth and tremendous scientific and practical knowledge.

For many centuries, scientists of various countries have been engaged in the study of the life work and creative heritage of al'-Khorezmi. Much work in this direction was done in prerevolutionary Russia, England, France, Germany, Austria, the United States, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Poland and other countries. A large number of monographic works has appeared devoted to the study of his heritage. They include a monograph of German [word in Russian transliteration] "On the History of Mathematics of Ancient Times and the Middle Ages" (Leipzig, 1974), R. Julius "On Ancient Arabic Algebra and Arithmetic" (Heidelberg, 1917), G. Libri "History of Mathematical Sciences in Italy" (Paris, 1938), "The Astronomical Tables of al'Khorezmi" (Copenhagen, 1962), Iozef, F. "On the history of the Astrolabe" and others.

Following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, al'-Khorezmi's heritage began to be widely studied in our country. A major contribution to this work was made by scientists of Moscow, Leningrad, the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The Institutes of Oriental Studies and Mathematics of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences published works of al'-Khorezmi, and a monograph was issued devoted to his contribution to the development of science. In Urgench in 1979, an international symposium "Algorithms in Contemporary Mathematics and Their Applications" was held. There participated in the work of the symposium scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Kiev, Riga, Tallinn, Izhevsk and other cities of the Soviet Union as well as major specialists from the United States, Austria, England, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the FRG, Bulgaria and Poland.

Al'-Khorezmi's heritage is the property of all mankind, an object of pride of all the Soviet people. It attests to the fact that the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, like all the nations and nationalities of our multinational motherland, have made their contribution at different stages of historical development to the creation and development of human civilization.

These days wide-scale preparations are going on in our country for the celebration of the 1,200th anniversary of Mukhammed al'-Khorezmi. In Moscow there has been created an All-Union Organizational Committee for Arrangement of Jubilee Measures, which is headed by outstanding Soviet scientists and P.N. Fedoseyev, the vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The organizational committee lists among its members prominent party and Soviet personnel, major scientists of our country. A republic organizational committee has also been created, headed by Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers N.D. Khudayberdyyev. The 1,200th anniversary of al'-Khorezmi will also be widely commemorated in many foreign countries.

The jubilee celebrations dedicated to the memory of the great scientist encyclopedist will take place in Moscow, Tashkent and in his homeland--in Khorezmskaya Oblast. A great deal of preparatory work is being done at the USSR Academy of Science and at the republic Academy of Sciences. On the occasion of the jubilee, selected works of al'-Khorezmi will be published in the Russian and Uzbek languages. His algebraic, arithmetical treatises, astronomical tables, theories on geography and cartography and a collection of articles on his heritage will be issued individually. In Tashkent an international scientific conference will be held, with the participation of Soviet and foreign scientists, dedicated to Mukhammed al'-Khorezmi's contribution to the development of world science. Big festive celebrations will be held in Urgench, where a monument will be unveiled to the outstanding scientist.

The celebration of the 1,200th anniversary of Mukhammed al'-Khorezmi will be a major event in the cultural and scientific life of our country and will contribute to the further strengthening of the fraternal unity of the peoples of our Motherland, to the successful education of workers in the spirit of Lenin's ideas of internationalism and patriotism and the strengthening of contacts among scientists of different countries.

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